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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK Wyoming



J. E. HAYNES, ST. PAUL

GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE

Published by
CHEYENNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Yellowstone National Park



YELLOWSTONE is the largest and probably the most famous of our national parks. There is no other region like it. In the variety and power of its geysers, in the diversity of its wonders, it has no rival. The Park, first in historical rank, was created by act of Congress, in 1872, for the perpetual enjoyment of the people. Uncle Sam has made it convenient and comfortable for all who wish to come.

Yellowstone National Park is in northwestern Wyoming and extends slightly into Idaho and Montana.

In Yellowstone Park there are approximately 100 geysers, more than in all the rest of the world. The very earth puffs, steams and hisses in the geyser basins as if a thousand underground factories were at work. There are some 4,000 hot and boiling springs, and many cold springs, some of them flowing Apollinaris and other mineral waters. There are prismatic pools with the exquisite beauty of flawless gems and flowers. Multi-colored "Paint-pots" of plastic clay bubble and seethe. Gruesome mud volcanoes churn and roar harmlessly. There are tinted, fretted terraces resembling the fancied architecture of fairyland.



OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER

But the Yellowstone must not be associated only with geysers and other hot water phenomena. Without the geysers, Yellowstone would remain a region of transcendent beauty. The gorgeous canyon, painted more gloriously than any other gorge on earth, is a spectacle so sublime that it alone would draw thousands of visitors.

At its head a waterfall of great height and wonderful symmetry leaps from the evergreen hills and is lost in its own cloud of swirling spray. Castellated crags and lofty spires rise from slopes presenting all the tones of yellow, orange, red and white. There are petrified forests, the trunks standing where they grew; there is a cliff of obsidian (volcanic glass) and a natural bridge.

Through the forests, in the open meadows, and particularly upon the slopes of Mt. Washburn, are immense gardens of lovely wild flowers.

The setting of these wonders is a land of vast evergreen forests, immense lakes, noble rivers, and majestic peaks. The rugged Absaroka Range stands upon the eastern boundary and the stately Gallatins guard the northwest. The drive over the summit of Mt. Washburn is one of the most inspiring mountain trips that can be made by automobile. The great tributaries of the Missouri River and the Snake have their sources within or near the Park. Yellowstone Lake, nearly 8,000 feet in elevation, and its largest body of water, has an area of 139 square miles.

This primeval wilderness is one of the largest and most successful wild animal refuges on earth. As an easily accessible field for varied nature study it has no equal. Bear, deer, elk, antelope, and many lesser animals may be seen with little effort, and those who travel the trails may see moose, bison, and mountain sheep. There are 200 species of birds in the Park; eagles nest upon the crags. Most of the streams and lakes abound in trout and the Madison River also contains grayling.

The Yellowstone National Park may be reached by motorists over good connecting automobile roads from a number of the main transcontinental automobile highways converging at Cheyenne.

From Cheyenne there are three direct routes to Yellowstone National Park, and the distance via each of these is practically the same. The Eastern, or Cody Entrance, is reached on Highways U. S. 87 and U. S. 20. The Southern (Twogwotee Pass) Road



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MORNING GLORY POOL

is reached on U. S. 30 west to Rawlins and then U. S. 287; and the Hoback Canon Route, Cheyenne west to Rock Springs on U. S. 30 and north via U. S. 187.

A system of free automobile camp grounds has been developed and many of these are available for use during the season. Others are being opened as fast as funds are granted for their improvement. In these camp grounds pure water is supplied and firewood is available at nominal cost. These camp grounds accommodate hundreds of cars.

Accommodations

Hotels. The Mammoth Springs Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, and Canyon Hotel, operated by the Yellowstone Park Co., are open from about June 20 to September 12. These are first class hotels with the charm of a wilderness setting and the prices are comparable with those prevailing in metropolitan hotels of the same type. Rates range from \$2.75 per day, without meals, for one person in a room without bath, to \$9 per day for 1 person in a room with bath, meals included. Single meals are: breakfast \$1.25; lunch and dinner \$1.50 each.

Lodges. Lodges are maintained at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, and Camp Roosevelt by the Yellowstone Park Co.; \$1.50 a day each for 2 or more in a cabin; children up to 8 years old, half rates.

Cabins and Cafeterias. Cabins are available at rates ranging from \$1 a night for 1 person to \$2.25 for 4 persons. They are equipped with the necessary furniture, but do not include bedding, linens, or cooking utensils. These items may be rented at reasonable prices if one does not have all his camping equipment.

The Weird Geysers

AMONG all the wonders that Yellowstone contains, none is so startling, weird, and impressive as the geysers. Drawing their energy from invisible underground sources, some spouting with clock-like regularity, others, apparently, when they feel like it. These mysterious hot-water fountains fascinate the beholder and leave an indelible record on the memory. In number, in power, variety and splendor of action, the Yellowstone geysers are unrivaled elsewhere on earth.

The principal geysers are found in three basins in the west-central part of the Park, while smaller groups exist to the south. Other hot water phenomena, exquisitely tinted springs and terraces, mud volcanoes, and innumerable steam vents, are distributed throughout the Park. Upper, Lower and Norris Basins, the chief geyser areas, are included in the automobile tour from West Yellowstone as are two smaller intermediate basins, Midway and Biscuit.

First among the geysers is Old Faithful, the most celebrated in the world. Combining power, volume, beauty, and regularity it approaches the geyser ideal and never fails to delight the beholder by sending its graceful, spray-draped column skywards at intervals of from 60 to 80 minutes. The Daisy, a smaller, but highly interesting geyser, also plays with pleasing regularity. Other geysers noted for the splendor of their performances are the Giant, Grand, Giantess, Great Fountain and Beehive. Some gush irregularly, days intervening; some play every few minutes; some spout and roar with the intensity of volcanoes, while others play less violently, displaying a variety of individual peculiarities. The Riverside, situated as its name implies, sends a diagonal jet above the stream; the Castle, the Grotto and the Beehive are noted for their picturesque cones, as also is the Lone Star, in the forest about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Old Faithful. The Excelsior Geyser, once the greatest on earth, has ceased its activity, although its immense crater filled with boiling water remains a thrilling sight.

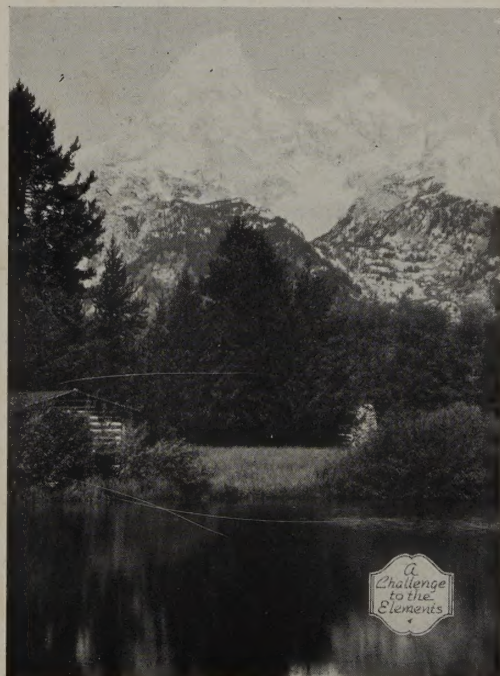
Cheyenne Frontier Days

IN your trip to Yellowstone National Park, or Teton National Park, plan to attend Cheyenne's famous "Cheyenne Frontier Days Celebration" which is held annually the last full week in July. For 51 years this show has been the outstanding rodeo in the world.

For information of any sort on Cheyenne Frontier Days, or scenic Wyoming, write to Secretary, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Grand Teton National Park

JUST eleven miles south of the southern boundary of Yellowstone are the Teton Mountains, a granite range which includes some of the most striking mountain scenery to be found anywhere. To mountain lovers the Tetons have long been famous for their beauty. In 1929 they were permanently reserved as one of the people's playgrounds, and Grand Teton became a National Park. Grand Teton National Park and the adjacent country have two distinct phases, one scenic, the other historic. The extraordinary thrill that the traveler receives when first he sees these sharp, glacier-bearing crests perhaps exceeds that produced by any other mountains in America. They seem to rise as sheer precipices from the shores of Jackson Lake, without any gradual incline to lessen the contrast between their upthrust, cathedral-like pinnacles and the level plain. Along the eastern base, protected by a heavy forest, are seven lakes of alpine grandeur, six of which lie within the Park boundary. This fertile green valley and lake region is the historic Jackson Hole of pioneer day notoriety. It is a center of modern dude ranch activity.



THE TETONS
Teton National Park, Wyoming